THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. WEDNESDAY, October 18, 1809. No. 1203.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

Just received at the Bookstore of

Joseph Parker,

In Wood Street, corner of Fourth Street, Pittsburgh.

THE HISTORY OF THE

Church of Christ;

BY JOSEPH MILNER, M. A.

In four volumes.

Volume first contains the three first centuries.

The History of the Christian Church is constructed on a new plan, of which the author in his introduction gives us the following account:

"It is certain that from our Saviour's time to the present, there have ever been persons whose dispositions and lives have been formed by the rules of the New Testament; men who have been real, not merely nominal Christians, who believed the doctrines of the gospel, loved them because of their divine excellency, and suffered gladly "the loss of all things, that they might win Christ, and be found in him."

The Christian Observer, in a very elaborate review of this work, after commenting on the author's piety, his firm reliance and future hopes in the gospel, and the manifestations of his interest in the welfare of his fellow creatures, thus concludes:

"On the whole we do not hesitate confidently and earnestly to recommend this history as a valuable addition to the library of every Christian; as a work in which instruction is happily blended with interesting narrative; which the young may be allured to read for the entertainment it affords, and which the advanced Christian will prize for the edification he may derive from it. The pious author has already entered into his rest, and is enjoying the fruit of his labours in a better world; but though dead, he yet speaketh, and we have no doubt will continue to speak to the improvement, comfort, and everlasting benefit of thousands."

—

Lectures on the Evidences of the Christian Religion;
By Samuel S. Smith, D. D.

—

Sermon on Baptism;
By Samuel S. Smith, D. D.

—

Hurd on the Prophecies.

—

The History of the World;
From the reign of Alexander to the Augustan Age. *By John Gillies, L. L. D. in 3 vols. 8vo.*

LAW BOOKS,

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Attorney's Practice
Barrow's Reports
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East's Reports, vol. 9.
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Henry Blackston's Reports
Hale's Common Law
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Johnson's Cases, vol. 1.
Kyd on Awards
Laws on Pleading
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Marshall on Insurance
M'Nally's Evidence
Newland on Contracts
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Powell on Devises
Pleader's Assistant
Roberts on Fraudulent Conveyances
Roberts on Statute Frauds
Raymond's Reports
Sugden on Vendors
Selwyn's Nisi Prius
Story's Pleadings
Saunders Reports
Schoale and Lefroy's Reports
System of Pleading
Salkeld's Reports
Tidd's Practice
Wilson's Works
Wyatt's Chancery
Watson on Partnership
Washington's Reports

October 9, 1809.

STEAM FLOUR MILL.

THE public are hereby informed that the *STEAM MILL*, is now in operation and will afford a constant supply of *Wheat* and *Rye Flour* in all their different qualities manufactured in the first stile, and also of *Bran*, *Cohped Rue*, and *Corn*.

Five Shillings cash per bushel will be given for a few thousand bushels of good Wheat if delivered before the 15th of November next. Rye will be taken at 40 cents per bushel or 56 lbs.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 12, 1809. tf.

A Friend to Mr. George Rapp *and the* Harmony Association, *submits to the public the following statement of the conduct of Jacob Schaal towards Mr. Rapp and the Society.*

THAT the friends of *Mr.* Rapp may know, and such persons who have read certain slanderous letters written and published by Jacob Schaal reflecting on the character of *Mr.* Rapp and the Harmony Society, are wicked, false and malicious, and without a shadow of truth. These letters were first addressed to *Mr.* Rapp by Schaal, as long as they were confined to himself, they were considered of no consequence, supposing they extended no farther; but in this *Mr.* Rapp was mistaken: by the goodness of his friends in different parts of the United States, he was informed that Schaal had written letters of the same purport to persons residing in the states of Ohio and *Maryland*, and to sundry persons in Pennsylvania. It then became necessary for *Mr.* Rapp in justification to himself, the Harmony Society and his friends, to appeal to the laws of his country to acquit his character of the charges alledged against him. Accordingly Schaal was indicted in Butler county, Pennsylvania, at June session 1809, for a libel on George Rapp. *Mr.* Rapp was then ready to traverse the bill, but Jacob Schaal comes into court alledging he was not ready, that his witnesses resided at a distance, and that he could not proceed to trial until the court following. The cause was then continued at his request until the September session 1809, that he might have the advantage of all the testimony he could procure, to prove the truth of what he had published, in evidence, and in so doing he would be acquitted; for let it be here understood, that by the laws of Pennsylvania a defendant in an indictment for a libel may give the truth of what he has published in evidence, and in so doing he stands acquitted. At September sessions 1809, Schaal came into open court and acknowledged himself guilty of publishing a false, wicked and malicious libel against George Rapp, and rested his case in the mercy of the court; the court imposed a fine of forty dollars, and to find a security in the sum of two hundred dollars to keep the peace, and to pay all the costs of prosecution, and to stand committed until the sentence be complied with. He is now in the jail of Butler county.

A Friend of Truth and Righteousness.

20th September 1809

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that in conformity to an act of the general assembly of the state of Ohio, passed on the 17th day of February, 1809, and entitled "An act directing in what manner certain lands, granted by congress for the benefit of schools in the Virginia Military Tract, shall be surveyed and disposed of;" there will be offered for sale in the town of Mansfield, in the county of Richland, on the 20th day of October next, and will be continued from day to day, until the whole thereof is offered for sale—all the land granted by congress for the benefit of schools as aforesaid, by their act passed on the 2nd day of March, 1807, entitled "An act to extend the time for locating Virginia Military Warrants, for returning surveys thereon to the office of the secretary of the department of war, and appropriating lands for the use of schools in the Virginia Military Reservation in lieu of those heretofore appropriated."

The terms of sale as expressed in the law, directing the sales thereof, are, That no part thereof shall be sold for less than two dollars per acre, together with a proportion of the expence of surveying, advertising and offering for sale, and shall be paid for as follows, viz. To the treasurer, at the time of making the purchase, such sum as may be found chargeable on each quarter section, for the expence of surveying, advertising and offering for sale; and on the remaining sum, the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, shall pay yearly, and every year forever, at the rate of six per centum, per annum; and the first payment shall not be required to be made until the first *Monday* in the second February, after the purchase is made, and from thenceforth, forever, the payments shall become due and payable on the 1st Monday of February, yearly.

Such of the quarter sections as may not be sold at the public sale, when offered as aforesaid, shall be exposed at private sale, at two dollars per acre, with the addition of the contingent expence aforesaid, payable in the same manner, and at the same yearly period herein before mentioned.

For all purchases made of this land, the Register will execute a deed or deeds of lease for ninety-nine years, renewable forever, to the purchaser or purchasers, to his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, conditioned that the person or persons so purchasing, his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall comply with the requisitions of the law authorising the sale thereof. WINN WINSHIP, Jun.

Register.

Chillicothe, Sept. 1, 1809. 6t.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

Twenty Dollars Reward

Escaped from the Jail in the Borough of Huntingdon, on the night of *Monday* the 4th inst. a certain

James Nichols,

aged about 23 years, 5 feet 7 inches high and smooth faced. His Father lives in Bedford county, and he has a wife in Frankstown settlement. Whoever takes up said Nichols and delivers him at the Jail in Huntingdon shall have the above reward.

THOMAS PATTERSON, *JAILOR.*

Huntingdon, *September* 7, 1809.

NEW BOOK STORE.

JOSEPH PARKER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LAW AND *MISCELLANEOUS*
BOOKSELLER,
Wood Street, corner of Fourth, PITTSBURGH.

JOSEPH PARKER has obtained from messrs. *Wm. P. Farrand & Co.* and messrs. *Hopkins & Earle*, of Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of LAW, MISCELLANEOUS, and SCHOOL, BOOKS, comprising all the new works of each kind; all the important standard authors in science and general literature, together with a complete assortment of Greek and Latin classics, and school books of every description. Paper, quills, pencils and other stationary as above. The whole of which is intended for the supply of Bookstores, Circulating Libraries and Schools, through the western country, and will be furnished at the Philadelphia prices, with the addition of only four dollars per cwt. the *lowest carriage* price.

September 12, 1809.

N. B. J. Parker has made such arrangements with the houses of Wm. P. Farrand and Co. and Hopkins and Earle, that he will regularly receive from them all their own and other new publications, as well as all new imported books; and, through them, will be enabled promptly to supply all orders for particular books.

☞ Country Linnen and clean linnen and cotton Rags, will be taken in payment.

BUILDING LOTS.

SIX Acres of Ground on Grant's Hill and within the Borough, have been laid out into building Lots. They will be let on very reasonable terms on perpetual leases.

Apply at the Office of *WILLIAM WILKINS*, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1809. tf

Juniata Bar, Roll'd and Slit Iron.

GEORGE ANSHUTZ, Jun.

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has opened an IRON STORE, nearly opposite Mr. Cromwell's Ware-House, where he will always have on hand a complete assortment of the above well known Iron manufactured at *Gloninger's*, *Dorsey's* and *Shœnberger's* works.

He has also established a NAIL FACTORY, and will have on hand Nails of all sizes made of the above Iron.

Pittsburgh, September 26, 1809.

M. B. LOWRIE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he will open his NIGHT SCHOOL for the ensuing winter, on Monday evening the 9th inst. He begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgement to his fellow citizens, for the liberal support and encouragement he has met with in his profession; and hopes, by an unremitting attention to the instruction and morals of his pupils, to merit a continuance of their favors.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 2d, 1809. 3t.

NOTICE.

THE persons to whom I have lent the second volume of *ROLIN'S ANCIENT HISTORY* and *MODERN CHIVALRY*, are requested to return them immediately.

SAMUEL DOUGLAS.

Pittsburgh, *August* 14, 1809. tf.

WANTED,

A few APPRENTICES to the Copper and Tin trades. Apply to JOSEPH HARBESON, in Market Street, next door to the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. July 12, 1809.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will open NIGHT SCHOOL on Monday the 10th of October, in Fifth near Wood Street. Hours of attendance from six till nine o'clock.

ALEXANDER DOWNING.

Pittsburgh, September 26, 1809.

NEW-YORK, *September* 30.

Arrived at the Quarantine late last evening, the ship Triton, Captain Henderson, in 42 days from Hull—sailed the 18th of August, and brought two London papers, the 15th and 16th of that month, containing the official particulars from Sir Arthur Wellesley, of the victory obtained by the Anglo-Spanish army on the 27th and 28th of July. The despatches reached London on the 14th of August, and were published in the London Gazette the day following. On the receipt of the news the Park and Tower guns were fired, and the following official note was sent to the lord mayor:

LONDON, August 15.

"*Downing street, 14th August, 1809.*

"*My Lord*,

"I have the honour to inform your lordship that the enemy having assembled on the Alberche all his forces in that part of Spain, consisting of the corps of Victor, of Sebastiani, and of 7 or 8000 troops from Madrid, the whole under the personal command of Joseph Bonaparte, assisted by marshals Jourdan and Victor and general Sebastiana, attacked the combined armies posted at Talavera, on the 27th and 28th ult. The efforts of the enemy were chiefly directed against the British troops, and I have the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship, that on both days he was defeated with the most distinguished gallantry, and compelled to retire over the Alberche, with the loss of not less than 10,000 men, 20 pieces of cannon, and five standards. A victory so glorious to his majesty's arms, has not been purchased without a severe loss on our part. We have to lament the loss of major-general Mackenzie, brigadier general Langworth, and many other gallant officers who have fallen on this occasion. The total loss on both days is stated to be in killed 801; wounded 3913; missing 353. The French generals Lapisse and Morlot are killed; and generals Sebastiani and Boulet wounded.

"I have the honour to be,

"CASTLEREAGH.

"*The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.*"

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A gazette extraordinary was published on the 15th, with the official despatches from Sir Arthur Wellesley.

The surrender of Flushing was reported, but no official advice had been received.

It was reported in Spanish papers of the 31st July, that Vanegas had captured Madrid.

Sir James Saumarez's squadron had made a successful attack on Archangel, and took 100 ships in the harbour, laden with tallow and other valuable commodities.

The emperor of Austria had repaired to Camosin, to accelerate the conclusion of the negociations for peace. It was reported that a Congress would be held at Presburg, to settle the terms of peace.

Nothing of American affairs.

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FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing street, August 15.

Despatches of which the following are copies and extracts, were this day received at the office of lord viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from lieutenant-general the right honourable sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. dated Talavera, July 29.

Talavera, de la Rajut, July 29.

My Lord,

General Cuesta followed the enemy's march with his army from the Alberche, on the morning of the 24th, as far as Santa Olalla, and pushed forward his advanced guard as far as Torrijos.

For the reason stated to your lordship in my despatch of the 24th, I moved only two divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry across the Alberche to Casalegos, under the command of lieutenant-general Sherbrooke, with a view to keep up the communication between general Cuesta and me, and with Sir R. Wilson's corps of escolon.

It appears that general Vanegas had not carried into execution that part of the plan of operations which relates to his corps, and that he was still at Damiel, in *Mancha*; and the enemy in the course of the 24th, 25th and 26th, collected all his forces in this part of Spain, Torrijos and Toledo, leaving but a small corps of 2000 men in that place.

His united army thus consisted of the corps of marshal Victor, of that of general Sebastiani and of 7 or 8000 men the guards of Joseph Bonaparte, and the garrison of *Madrid*, and it was commanded by Joseph Bonaparte, aided by marshals Jourdan and Victor, and general Sebastiani.

On the 26th, general Cuesta's advanced guard was attacked near Torrijos, and obliged to fall back, and the general retired with his army on that day to the left bank of the Alberche, general Sherbrooke continuing at Caselegos, and the enemy at Santa Olalla.

It was then obvious that the enemy intended to try the result of a general battle, for which the best position appeared to be in the neighbourhood of Talavera, and general Cuesta having consented to take up his position on the morning of the 26th, I ordered general Sherbrooke to retire with his corps to its station in the line, leaving general Mackenzie with a division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry as an advanced post in the wood on the right of Alberche, which covered our left flank.

The position taken up by the troops at Talavera extended more than two miles; the ground was open on the left where the British army was stationed, and it was commanded by a height on which was, in echellon and in second line, a division of infantry under the orders of major-general Hill.

There was a valley between this height and a range of mountains still further on the left, which valley was not at first occupied, as it was commanded by the height before mentioned; and the range of mountains appeared too distant to have any influence upon the expected action.

The right, consisting of Spanish troops, extended immediately in front of the town of Talavera down to the Tagus. This part of the ground was covered by olive trees, and much intersected by banks and ditches. The high road leading from the bridge over the Alberche, was defended by a heavy battery in front of a church, which was occupied by Spanish infantry.—All the avenues to the town were defended in a similar manner: the town was occupied, and the remainder of the Spanish infantry was formed in two lines behind the banks on the roads which lead from the town and the right, to the left of our position.

In the centre, between the two armies there was a commanding spot of ground on which we had commenced to construct a redoubt, with some open ground in its rear.

Brigadier-general Alexander Campbell was posted at this post with a division of infantry, supported in his rear by general Cotton's brigade of dragoons, and some Spanish cavalry.

At about 2 o'clock on the 27th, the enemy appeared in strength on the left bank of the Alberche, and manifested an intention to attack general Mackenzie's division,

The attack was made before they could be withdrawn; but the troops consisting of general Mackenzie's and colonel Donkin's brigade's and general Anson's brigade of cavalry, and supported by general Payne with the other four regiments of cavalry, in the plain between Talavera and the wood, withdrew in good order, but with some loss, particularly by the 2d battalion 31st regiment in the wood.

Upon this occasion the steadiness and discipline of the 45th regiment, and of the 5th battalion 60th regiment, were conspicuous; and I had particular reason for being satisfied with the manner in which major-general Mackenzie withdrew his advanced guard.

As the day advanced, the enemy appeared in larger numbers on the right of the Alberche, and it was obvious that he was advancing to a general attack upon the combined army.

General *M*ackenzie continued to fall back gradually upon the left of the position of the combinad armies, where he was placed in the second line, in the rear of the guards, colonel Donkin being placed in the same situation further upon the left, in the rear of the king's German legion.

The enemy immediately commended his attack in the dusk of the evening by a cannonade upon the left of our position, and by an attempt with his cavalry to overthrow the Spanish infantry posted, as I have before stated, on the right. This attempt failed entirely.

Early in the night he pushed a division along the valley on the left of the height occupied by general Hill, of which he gained a momentary possession, but major-general Hill attacked it instantly with the bayonet, and regained it.

This attack was repeated in the night, but failed, and again at day light in the morning of the 28th, by two divisions of infantry, and were repulsed by major-general Hill.

*M*ajor-general Hill has reported to me in a particular manner the conduct of the 29th regiment, and of the 1st battalion 48th regiment, in the different affairs, as well as that of major-general Tilson, and brigadier-general Richard Stewart.

We have lost many brave officers and soldiers in the defence of this important point in our position; among others I cannot avoid to mention brigade-major Fordyce, and brigade-major Gardner; and major-general Hill was himself wounded, but I am happy to say but slightly.

The defeat of this attempt was followed about noon, by a general attack with the enemy's whole force upon the whole of that part of the position occupied by the British army.

In consequence of the repeated attempts upon the height on our left by the valley, I had placed two brigades of the British cavalry in that valley, supported in the rear by the duc d'Albuquerque's division of Spanish cavalry.

The enemy then placed light infantry in the range of mountains, on the left of the valley, which were opposed by a division of Spanish infantry under lieutenant-general De Bassecourt.

The general attack began by the march of several columns of infantry into the valley, with a view to attack the height occupied by major-general Hill. These columns were immediately charged by the 1st German light dragoons and 23d dragoons, under the command of general Anson, directed by lieutenant-general Payne, and supported by general Fane's brigade of heavy cavalry; and although the 23d dragoons suffered considerable loss, the charge had the effect of preventing the execution of that part of the enemy's plan.

At the same time he directed an attack upon brigadier-general Alexander Campbell's position in the centre of the combined armies and on the right of the British.

The attack was most successfully repulsed by brigadier general Campbell, supported by the king's regiment of Spanish cavalry, and two battalions of Spanish infantry; and brigadier-general Campbell took the enemy's cannon.

The brigadier-general mentions particularly the conduct of the 97th, the 2d battalion 7th, and of the 2d battalion 53d regiments, and I was highly satisfied with the manner in which this part of the position was defended.

An attack was also made at the same time upon lieut. gen. Sherbrooke's division which was on the left and centre of the first line of the British army.

This attack was most gallantly repulsed by a charge with bayonets, by the whole division, but the brigade of guards, which were on the right, having advanced too far, they were exposed on their left flank to the fire of the enemy's battery, and of their retiring columns; and the division was obliged to retire towards the original position, under cover of the 2d line of gen. Cotton's brigade of cavalry, which I had moved from the centre, and of the 1st battalion 48th regiment.

I had moved this regiment from its original position on the heights, as soon as I observed the advance of the guards, and it was formed in the plain, and advanced upon the enemy, and covered the formation of lieut. gen. Sherbrooke's division.

Shortly after the repulse of this general attack, in which apparently all the enemy's troops were employed, he commenced his retreat across the Alberche, which was conducted in the most regular order, and was effected during the night, leaving in our hands 20 pieces of cannon, ammunition, tumbrils, and some prisoners.

Your lordship will observe by the enclosed return the great loss which we have sustained of valuable officers and soldiers in this long and hard fought action, with more than double our numbers. That of the enemy has been much greater. I am informed that entire brigades of infantry have been destroyed; indeed the battalions that retreated were much reduced in numbers. By all accounts their loss is 10,000 men. Gen. Lapisse and Morlot are killed; gens. Sebastiani and Boulet wounded.

I have particularly to lament the loss of major gen. Mackenzie, who had distinguished himself on the 27th; ond of brig. gen. Langworth, of the king's German legion; and of brigade-major Becket, of the guards.

Your lordship will observe, that the attacks of the enemy were principally, if not entirely, directed against the British troops—The Spanish commander in chief, his officers and troops, manifested every disposition to render us assistance, and those of them which were engaged did their duty; but the ground which they occupied was so important, and its front at the same time so difficult, that I did not think it proper to urge them to make any movement on the left of the enemy while he was engaged with us.

I have reason to be satisfied with the conduct of all the officers and troops. I am much indebted to lieut. gen. Sherbrooke for the assistance I received from him, and for the manner in which he led on his division to the charge with bayonets.

To lieut. gen. Payne and the cavalry, particularly gen. Anson's brigade, to major gen. Hill and Tilson, brig. gen. Alexander Campbell, Richard Stewart and Cameron, and to the divisions and brigades of infantry, under their commands respectively, particularly the 29th regiment, commanded by col. White, the 1st battalion 48th, commanded by col. Donnellan, afterwards, when that officer was wounded, by major Middlemore; the 2d battalion 7th, commanded by lieut. col. sir W. Myers; the 2d battalion 53d, commanded by lieut. col. Bingham; the 9th, commanded by col. Lyon; the 1st battalion of detachment, commanded by lieut. col. Bunbury, and the 2d battalion 31st, commanded by major Watson; and of the 45th, commanded by lieut. col. Guard, and 5th battalion, 60th, commanded by major Davy, of the 27th.

The advance of the brigade of guards was most gallantly conducted by brig. gen. Campbell, and, when necessary, that brigade retired, and formed again in the best order.

The artillery under brig. gen. Howorth was also, throughout these days, of the greatest service; and I had every reason to be satisfied with the assistance I received from the chief engineer lieut. col. Fletcher, the adjutant-general, brig. gen. the Hon. C. Stewart, and the quartermaster general col. Murray, and of the officers of those departments respectively, and from col. Bathurst and the officers of my personal staff.

I also received much assistance from col. O'Lawlor, of the Spanish service, and from brig. gen. Whittingham, who was wounded when bringing up the two Spanish battalions to the assistance of brig. gen. Alexander Campbell.

I send this by capt. ld. Fitzroy Somerset, who will give your lordship any further information, and whom I beg leave to recommend.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, MONDAY, AUG. 7.

Downing-street Aug. 7.

Dispatches of which the following are copies, were last night received at the office of the Lord Viscout Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from lieutenant general the earl of Chatham, dated Middieburg, 2d and 3d of Aug. 1809.

Head-Quarters, Middleburg, Aug. 2.

MY LORD,

I have the honor of acquainting your lordship, that having sailed from the Downs early on the morning of the 20th ult. with rear admiral sir Richard Strachan, in his majesty's ship Venerable, we arrived the same evening, and anchored in east Capelle Roads, and were joined on the following morning by the division of the army under lieut. gen. sir John Hope. It blew in course of that day a fresh gale from the westward, which created a heavy swell, and the small craft being much exposed, it was determined to seek shelter for them in the anchorage of the Room Pot, where lieut. gen. John Hope's division was also directed to proceed. in order to possess such points as might be necessary to secure the anchorage; as well as with a view to future operations on the East Scheldt.

The left wing of the army under lieut gen. sir Erye Coote, particularly destined for the operation against Walcheren, arrived on the 29th and morning of the 30th; but the wind continued to blow fresh from the westward, and occasioned a great surf on the beach, both on the side of Zoutland, as well as near Combourg, it became expedient, in order to effect a landing, to carry the whole fleet thro' the narrow and difficult passage into the Veer Gat, hitherto, considered impracticable for large ships; which being succesfully accomplished, and the necessary preparations for debarkation being completed, I have the satisfaction of acquainting your lordship, that the troops landed on the Brees and about a mile to the westward of Fort Jer Haak, without opposition, when a position was taken up for the night on the Sandy Hills with east Capelle in front.—Lieut. gen. Fraser was detached immediately to the left against Fort der Haak and Ter Vere, the former of which on his approach was evacuated by the enemy; but the town of Vere, which was strong in its defences, and had a garrison of about 600 men, held out till yesterday morning, notwithstanding the heavy and well directed fire of the bomb vessels and gun boats during the preceeding day, and until the place was closely invested.

Early on the morning of the 31st, a deputation from Middleburg, from whence the garrison had been withdrawn into Flushing, having arrived in camp, terms of capitulation were agreed upon, copies of which I have the honor herewith to enclose, as well as that of the garrison of Ter Vere; and the divisions of the army, under the orders of lieut. gen. lord Paget and major-gen. Graham, moved forward and took up a position to the right of Maliskirke, the centre at Gryperskirke, and left to St. Laurens.

On the morning of the 1st instant, the troops advanced to the investment of Flushing, which operation was warmly contested by the enemy. In this movement he was driven by major-gen. Graham's division on the right, from the batteries of the Dykeshook, the Vygeter and the Nole, while brigadier gen. Houston's brigade forced the enemy posted on the road from Middleburg to retire, with the loss of 4 guns, and many killed and wounded. Lieut. gen. lord Paget's division also drove in the posts of the enemy, and took up his position at West Zoubergh.

Nothing could exceed the gallantry of the troops throughout the whole of this day, and my warmest praise is due to the several generals officers for the judicious disposition in the advance of their respective columns. To lieut. gen. sir Eyre Coote I feel much indebted for his exertions in this service, and prompt and able manner in which he has executed my orders. The light troops under brigadier gen. baron Rottenburgh, have been admirably conducted; and with the officers commanding the several corps engaged, I have every reason to be most perfectly satisfied. The 3d battalion of the royals, and flank companies of the 5th regiment, maintained the right under difficult circumstances, with great gallantry. and killed and wounded a great many of the enemy.

Ter Vere being in our posession, lieut. gen. Fraser's division marched in the evening upon Rattern, detaching a corps for the reduction of Ramekeens, which, when effected will complete the investment of Flushing. I have to regret the temporary absence of brigadier gen. Browne, who was wounded late in the day, but I trust not to be long deprived of his services.

I have the honor to enclose a return of the killed and wounded and missing.—Deeply as the fall of every British soldier, is at all times to be lamented, the loss will not appear to have been great, when the serious impediments it was in the power of the enemy to oppose to our progress are considered, as well as the formidable state of the batteries at Flushing, to which the troops were necessarily exposed.—The pressure of circumstances have prevented the commanding officer of artillery from furnishing a detailed account of the guns and ordinance stores taken in the several batteries, and fortress of Ter Vere, but which will be hereafter transmitted, with a return of the prisoners taken since our landing, supposed to amount to 1000. Commodore Owen's squadron, with lieut. gen. the marquis of Huntley's division, remains at anchor in the Wieling Passage, and the division of lieutenant general the earl of Rosslyn, and lieut. general Grosvenor are arrived at the anchorage in the Vere Gat.

I cannot conclude without expressing in the strongest terms my admiration of the distinguished ability with which the fleet was conducted through the passage into the Vere Gat, nor can the advantages resulting from the success of this operations be too highly estimated, as by it were not only enabled to effect a disembarkation, which in the then state of the wind, was impracticable in any other quarter, but also that the enemy, probably relying on the difficulty of the navigation, was less prepared for assistance. I must warmly acknowledge the great assistance the service has derived from zealous exertions of the officers of the navy, and the seamen employed, in drawing a considerable portion of the artillery through a heavy sand, and without whose aid, the advance of the army must necessarily have been suspended, the strength of the tide rendered the landing of horses for a time extremely difficult.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

[By the official return 519 prisoners were taken at Ter Vere. The British lost from the time of their landing, July 30 to August 1—1 officer, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 41 rank and file killed;—12 officers, 15 serjeants, 1 drummer, 184 rank and file, wounded;—34 rank and file, missing.]

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, October 18, 1809.

Married on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Robert Steele, Mr. WILLIAM HAMILTON, of this town, to Miss HETTY EWALT, daughter of Samuel Ewalt, Esq. of Pitt township.

A northern paper states, that *Mr.* JONAS GALUSHA, recently elected Governor of Vermont, is a man of about equal talents, character and respectablity, with Governor SIMON SNYDER, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Erskine has presented his letters of recal, and took leave of the President, and *Mr.* Jackson has been presented to him.

FROM HOLLAND.

Capt. Balch, from Trinidad, (arrived at Portsmouth last Saturday) informs, that on the 26th ult. on George's banks, he spoke a ship from Bristol, bound to Philadelphia, the captain of which informed him, that the English had taken the Dutch fleet, and had advanced within two miles of Rotterdam.—*Bos Gaz.*

*** We are requested to state, that the justification of Lieut. Small, commandant of Fort Fayette, in answer to the charges made against him in the last Commonwealth, will be published in a few days—The public are therefore requested to suspend their opinion.

Cannonsburg, 28th September, 1809.

The annual exhibition and commencement took place yesterday, at Jefferson College, in Cannonsburg. We have seldom seen a more numerous assembly collected any where, than upon that occasion. The weather being very fine, at an early hour, almost the whole area between the college and the street was filled with spectators. About ten o'clock, at the ringing of the bell, the trustees, among whom are several venerable clergymen, the faculty, and student, to the amount of fifty and upwards, walked in procession from the lower end of the street to the college. As no house in the western country could possibly have contained the multitudes of people attending, the exercises were performed in the college yard. Immediately in front of the building was erected a handsome stage spread with carpets, on which were seated the trustees and faculty, and from whence the students addressed the audience. The performances consisted of some original orations, dialogues, in which the pathetic, the humorous and useful were happily blended; and exhibitions of some pieces taken from Shakspeare and others of the English dramatists, and appeared to afford real pleasure to all present. But the classical learning and correct taste displayed by the graduates, reflect the highest honor upon the teachers and all concerned in the management of the institution.—In fine, the judgment and taste manifested throughout the whole exhibition, appeared to afford the highest gratification to the large and brilliant audience attending. The utmost decorum was observed by every person; and a heart-felt pleasure from the pleasing anticipation of the blessings about to result to this western country from such an institution, seemed to manifest itself upon every countenance present. After the recess or vacation which will end on the 28th of October, the winter session will commence. The trustees are fitting off the different apartments in the college, for the reception of the students, in the most commodious manner: and from the character of the professors—the healthy situation of the country around—the sobriety of the inhabitants of Cannonsburg—the cheapness of boarding, fuel, and all other accommodations for students, it is judged that Jefferson College is by far the most eligible place, at present, in the United States, for acquiring a liberal education.

It is understood that the trustees have it in contemplation to build a new college on a very extensive scale.

The degree of A. B. was conferred upon *Mr.* Joseph Scroggs of Washington county, on *Mr.* Thomas Milligan of Westmoreland county, and upon Mr. Christopher Rankin of Virginia, alumni—and the honorary degree of D. D. upon the Rev. Joseph Clarke, of New Brunswick.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

Wednesday Afternoon, Oct. 4.

Spanish Affairs.

Late last night the Spanish frigate Cornelia, capt. Don Joseph Roderiguez de Arias, arrived at the quarantine ground. She sailed from Cadiz on the 20th of August. This vessel has brought out his excellency Don Lewis de Onis, minister plenipotentiary and envoy from his catholic majesty Ferdinand the 7th, to the United States of America. Also Don Bartholomew Rengenet, consul from his Catholic majesty for Philadelphia, their ladies, daughters and domestics, and Mr. Richard Bailey of this city.

Late, interesting, and highly encouraging news comes by this arrival respecting the affairs of Spain, and from a gentleman passenger we are enabled to give the following particulars.

After the battle of Talavera the British and Spanish armies are only prevented from pursuing their victory and following the French in their retreat by the want of provisions and forage, the French having burnt and destroyed the harvests. This same circumstnnce induced the combined armies to fall back a short distance on the Tagus. On their way thither they heard of marshal Soult with a detachment of the French army of about 20,000 men, which had been sent back upon the rear of the English, for the purpose of cutting them to pieces on the retreat to Lisbon, which the French had so assuredly calculated upon. But the battle of Talavera turned out rather contrary to their expectations, the marshal returned by the road he came; his army being without artillery or even necessaries.

During the battle of Talavera, a Spanish regiment which was not in the engagement, left the ground in a panic and reported in Talavera that all was lost, in consequence of which the intendant of the army ordered all the provisions to fall back to the Tagus, by means of which hasty measure, the army which had been engaged for nearly two days, found itself without provisions for nearly forty-eight hours. For this misconduct, the brigadier who commanded the regiment, was executed on the spot, and orders given to put to death every third officer and every tenth man of the soldiers. Part of the executions took place, but a stop was put to them by the humane interposition of sir Arthur Wellesley.

In consequence of the above order to remove all the provisions, the combined armies found it necessary to fall back to the Tagus.

On sir A. Wellesley's retiring he sent a flag of truce to the French, informing them that the great heat of the climate prevented his taking his wounded with him, and requested that he might have permission to send his surgeons to attend them; which was granted.

After the battle of Talavera, Venegas having advanced within sight of Madrid, received information from Cuesta, that the French were concentrating towards Toledo, and fell back as far as Aranjuez. In this position he was attacked three several times by the French, but he repulsed them every time with great sluaghter. After this he fell back to Siera Morena, principally for want of provisions.

Madrid had been abandoned by the French, king Joseph had retired with 6000 men to Somma Siera, a strong pass situated on the road from Madrid to France, supposed to be for the purpose of securing a retreat, as Beresford with a combined army of Portuguese, Spanish and English, Romana with the army of Gallicia and Asturias, and the duke of Parque were coming down upon Madrid, with, as was said, 80,000 men.

The duke of Parque had already taken Salamanca, from the French, and Romana was in Valadolid by the last accounts.

The army of reserve, consisting of about 12,000 good troops, had marched from Seville, Cadiz, &c. to join the combined armies on the Tagus.

Genora, a very important fortress in Catalonia, had surpassed even Sarragossa in its brave resistance to the troops of the usurper. After being invested upwards of three months, it had compelled the French to retire to the heights; even the women had formed themselves into troops and had received badges of destinction for their heroic conduct. Gen. Blake at length appeared before the place with an army of brave volunteers, consisting principally of the old garrison of Sarragosa, of whom he had left about 3000 men in Gerona, to defend it; being as many as was thought necessary by the governor; the same intrepid officer who refused to give up to the French, Mount Juich (a fort commanding Barcelona) even after an order from the old Spanish court to do so. The governor had since written that he defied all the force that the French could now send against it.

The different French armies in Spain are now supposed to amount to about 90,000 men, and it has been calculated that nearly 200,000 who entered the country, have perished, in various ways or are prisoners of war.

Joseph Parker,

Has for Sale, at his Bookstore, The

Assembly's Missionary Magazine;

OR

Evangelical Intelligencer.

Published under the patronage of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, for 1805, 1806, 1807 and 1808, bound and in monthly publications—which he constantly receives from W. P. Farrand, editor.

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the subscriber, and all other persons interested, are requested to take notice, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Washington, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the Judges of the said Court have appointed Monday the 30th day of October next, to hear me and my creditors, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house in the county of Washington aforesaid.

DENNY M'CLURE.

September 30, 1809.

Just Published in Lexington Kentucky, and for Sale at

ZADOK CRAMER'S *Book Store, Pittsburgh*

(Price Sixty-two and a half cents.)

A Narrative of the Life and Travels of

JOHN ROBERT SHAW,

The Well-Digger.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

Adorned with Plates.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale, on the lowest terms, the following articles, viz.

Cloths and cassimeres	Blue, red and green serges
Blue, drab and mixed plains	Cords and velvets
Rose and point blankets	Cotton and linen goods
White, red and yellow flannels	Sewing silks, pins, &c.

ALSO,

Looking Glasses, Tea Trays, bread baskets, brass andirons, shovels and tongs, candlesticks, snuffers, bellows, knives and forks, penknives, razors and scissors, and a great variety of other articles of hardware and dry goods, all of which he is determined to dispose of at very reduced prices.

C. P. WAYNE,

No. 130, *High Street, corner of Fourth Street, Philadelphia*

Land for Sale.

ONE Hundred and thirty or forty acres first rate Wood Land, lying in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Calhoon and George Roush and others, conveniently situated seven miles from Pittsburgh, near the *Mo*nongahela river; an indisputable title will be given, time will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. Application to be made to the subscribers, executors of Thomas Lapsley deceased, who will receive proposals until the 6th day of November next, on which day they will attend at the house of David Colhoon and accept of the best proposal if thought sufficient.

WM. ALLISON.
J. PATTERSON.

Mifflin township, Sept. 14, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the subscriber, residing in Harmony, has lately erected, and has now in complete operation, with all the necessary machinery, a FULLING MILL, and is ready to receive business in that line. He pledges himself, from the perfect knowledge of Fulling and Dyeing, to execute business of that sort in the most compleat manner, on reasonable terms.

GEORGE RAPP and Society.

Harmony, September 26, 1809.

N. B. Cloth left with Mr. George Sutton, merchant, Pittsburgh, will be punctually attended to, and returned every three or four weeks.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber purchased a Tract of Land from Edward White, of Butler, and in part consideration of which he gave three notes of hand, two of them are for one hundred dollars each, and the other for fifty dollars; and whereas the said land has been sold on a judgment against said White, and which judgment was unknown to the subscriber at the time he made the purchase, he therefore hereby forwarns all persons from taking an assignment of said notes or either of them, as he is determined not to pay them unless compelled by law.

JAMES HUTCHISON.

Westmoreland county, Sept. 29, 1809.

As Mr. Kintner has in the most virulent manner held up my son William D. Abraham in a public advertisement, regardless of what his parents might feel, I think myself called upon to tell the public the cause of his elopement.

Having taken the liberty in his master's absence to go to a little dramatick exhibition the Friday evening before, and staid till after nine o'clock, he was locked out; and the next morning he was so severely threatened with his master's vengeance upon his return, that no entreaties of mine could prevail on him to wait the event, so greatly had fear overawed his better judgment, (Mr. Kintner having about four weeks before, on Sunday morning, knocked him down to the injury of his person, for no offence unless to gratify his spleen.) I lament the loss of a very affectionate son, whom, perhaps, I may never see again. It is natural to suppose I would have wished him to serve out his time, and carry on business in the town with myself. Nevertheless this hard-hearted master has not only traduced the character of a boy who was a laborious and useful workman to him; but also insinuated, if not declared, that I induced him to leave his service. Suffice it to say, the case was not so, but as I state, and I do most seriously declare that I believe, if Mr. Kintner had been a good master no difficulty would have arisen.

THOMAS ABRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, 28th September, 1809.

The subscriber continues his DAY SCHOOL in Second Street, directly opposite the Discount Bank, where he teaches Reading, Writing, Arithmetick and Book-keeping, with nicety and exactness, which those who try him will in due time experience.

His EVENING SCHOOL will commence on Monday the 9th of October next. His school room will be comfortable this winter with a stove and in good repair.

THOMAS ABRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, 28th September, 1809.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm known by the name of *HAMILTON HALL*, eleven miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing about 280 acres of first rate land, 100 acres of river bottom cleared and under good fence, 25 acres of which is good timothy and clover meadow, and considerable more may be made at little expence, 150 young apple trees, some of which have been bearing for some years, and a number of peach, cherry, and other fruit trees.

There are on the premises a large and convenient house 70 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms, a large hall, kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, all plaistered and finished in an elegant stile, a well of good water at the door, two large gardens, a stable and threshing floor, a good tenant's house and garden, a distillery with a never failing stream of good water.

There is on the premises a large bank of valuable iron ore, and a stream of water close by on which there was a sawmill erected, and where a furnace might be built with very little expence, or any mill works, as the race is good, two sugar camps at which there has been made 1000lbs of sugar a year.

A further description is thought unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE.

August 22, 1809. tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A Farm of 200 acres of Land on Thompson's run, on a branch of Turkle creek, Allegheny county, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and 2 miles north of the Philadelphia road, formerly owned by Robert Duff, and now in tenure of Moses and Thomas Dinsmore. The improvements are extensive and in good repair.

A Farm (in excellent order,) of 200 acres, now occupied by John Grubb, on Pine creek, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, and near the Butler road.

400 acres near the above in possession of Alexander M'Donald, who owns 100 thereof, and has authorised me to sell his part.

300 acres near the above settled by Jacob Grubb.

180 acres adjoining, (unimproved) part of a survey settled by Jacob Buckhart.

A well improved farm of 200 acres on Deer creek, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Butler road, in tenure of Wm. Thompson.

A farm formerly owned by Alexander Hamilton, and from 200 to 800 acres of land of a superior quality, adjoining Neyman's mill on Connequenessing creek, Butler county, 4 and 1-2 miles from the county town, and 3 from the salt works, 70 acres cleared, and 12 of which is meadow. This may be made one of the best grazing farms in the western country.

That well known tavern stand, farm and tract of land, of 400 acres, now occupied by John Elliot, at the forks of the road from Pittsburgh to Erie, and from Butler to Mercer, near Slippery-rock creek: the land is of the best quality, the improvements large, and the situation most advantageous for a tavern, store, and extensive farm.

A tract of 405 acres (about 30 of which is cleared) situate on the east bank of French creek (Crawford county) 4 miles below Meadville, and on the state road to Mercer; the greater part rich bottom land.

Five tracts of land of 400 hundred acres each with valuable improvements, in Erie county, near the Lake; equal in quality and local advantages to any in the country. Apply to Thomas Rees, Esq. Erie.

Several tracts of donation land.

Titles in fee simple with general warranty, clear of all incumbrances, will be given on receipt of one third of the purchase money and securing by mortgage, payment of the residue at such times as may be agreed upon. Apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Also for sale, or to be let on improving leases, a number of tracts of land in Allegheny and Butler counties, some of them adjoining the town of Butler and the salt works.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 1809. tf.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living near Pittsburgh, on the night of the 19th inst. 20 yards of fine shirting linen, and 10 or 11 yards of tow table linen, of a twilled diamond pattern. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver me the above articles, or Five Dollars for either.

HENRY BOLLINGER.

Pitt township, Allegheny county, Sept. 29, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of *CROMWELL & ANSHUTZ* is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to or having claims against the late firm, are requested to present them to T. CROMWELL, who is duly authorised to receive and pay the same.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1809. tf.

T. Cromwell,

Ever grateful for the confidence placed in him by his friends, informs them that he will attend to his former Business, as heretofore.

A Blacksmith and a Cooper who can bring good recommendations will hear of an advantageous establishment by applying at the Office of this paper.

August 29, 1809.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

Inform their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common, ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles.
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and thermometer tubes.
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

CASTINGS,
FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

NOTICE.

The subscriber (importer of Hardware) has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Clifford, No. 190, Market-Street, PHILADELPHIA, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, Sadlery, Cutlery, &c.

which he will dispose of on good terms for cash or credit.

JOHN J. CLEVELAND.

June 10, 1809. 6m.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

Ranaway from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, in September last, a Negro Boy named GEORGE, he is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; had on a dark coloured round-about and trowsers. A reasonable reward will be paid to any person who may deliver him to the subscriber.

WOOLMAN GIBSON.

October 9, 1809.

Just Published, and for Sale,

AT ZADOCK CRAMER'S BOOKSTORE,
SIGN OF FRANKLIN'S HEAD, MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

ALMANACKS FOR 1810.

☞ Orders for Magazines, Common and German Almanacks for 1810, Spelling Books, Primers, &c. &c. will be punctually attended to. Merchants are particularly requested to send in their orders early, to prevent disappointments.

Z. C. has on hand, and purposes keeping, a supply of BLANK BOOKS of all sizes, with which he will supply merchants on low terms, wholesale and retail.

September 27, 1809. tf.

DrROBERTSON'S

GENUINE PATENT & FAMILY

MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late Dr. ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh.

TO BE HAD AT

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON's
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
APOTHECARY & DRUG STORE,
IN WOOD STREET CORNER OF THIRD,
PITTSBURGH.

Doct^r ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED
STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH;
(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for speedily relieving and curing the cramp, pains, and wind in the stomach and bowels, carrying off superfluous bile, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, severe head ache, &c.

For the dysentery or lax, cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer bowel complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheesings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

Doct^r Robertson's

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.
(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weaknesses, and various complaints resulting from dissipated pleasures, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilfull or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, in its full extent, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and loins, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Since doctor Robertson's first discovery of this invaluable medicine, upwards of *two hundred thousand persons* have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been reduced to the last stage, and given up all hopes of recovering.

DrRobertson's

PATENT
STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.
(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite; they are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent fevers and agues, long autumnal fevers, dysenteries, &c.

They possess moreover the property peculiar to themselves, of qualifying and ameliorating those inflammatory pernicious qualities inherent in ardent spirits, and so often fatal when taken upon an empty stomach, and converts them into a wholesome, pleasant, and invigorating stomachic.

From their celebrity as an antidote against the scurvy, they are particularly calculated for seafaring persons, to whose attention they are particularly recommended: they are a very pleasant cordial bitter, and are recommended for the use of taverns, as well as private families.

Doct^r ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED

GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.

(Price Two Dollars.)

A safe (and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered by doctor Robertson, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility.

Therefore every family, particularly those who live at a distance in the country, should be provided with a supply of the above medicines, which, by being timely administered, will prevent the progress of many fatal diseases.

The proprietor wishes to afford every information relative to the efficacy of the above medicines in a small compass, by exhibiting a list of exemplary cures, attested by respectable characters, for the satisfaction and encouragement of the afflicted, for which purpose such cures have been selected at different times and been inserted, as might display the alternative power of physic. But as the number of cases are now becoming so numerous, I am obliged, instead of indentifying the particulars, only to print an abstract of several testimonials, referring the reader to peruse the pamphlet, accompanying the medicines, where the certificates are published at full length, and the striking facts relative to these medicines are enrolled more minutely.

REMARKABLE CURES.

Mr. William Julion cured of the dysentery and flux.

Mr. George Stokes cured of the dysentery and flux.

Mr. P. Denhan and five children cured of the influenza and bad coughs.

Mr. J. T. Solomon of a consumption.

Mr. Lee cured of the influenza.

Mrs. Jacobs cured of a violent pain in her stomach of six years standing.

Mrs. Austin's two children cured of the dysentery.

Captain Pearson cured of a violent cold.

Mr. Smith cured of a deep decline.

Mr. Jones cured of a violent cough.

Mr. Skerret cured of the influenza.

Mrs. Roberts cured of a violent cold.

Mrs. Harris's two children cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. J. Houston cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Walker cured of a deep decline.

Mrs. Baker cured of a pain in her stomach.

Mrs. Willis's child cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. Howard cured of a consumption.

Mr. Gray cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint.

Mr. Wild cured of a pain in his breast.

Mrs. Edwards cured of a pain in her stomach.

Mr. Skinner cured of a lax and pain in his bowels.

Mrs. Wharton cured of a vomiting and pain in her bowels.

Mr. Peterson's child cured of the bowel complaint.

Mr. Wilson cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Johnston cured of the cramp in his stomach.

Mr. Taylor's two children cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. Freeman cured of a violent head-ache.

Mr. Anderson cured of a very bad cough, which was settled on his lungs.

Mr. Stephens cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint.

Mr. Bentley cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Thomas W. Oliver cured of a nervous complaint occasionad by a long residence in the West-Indies.

Captain Wilkie cured of a deplorable debility and weakness of the nerves, of long standing.

John Baker, Esq cured of a nervous complaint of four years standing, attended with internal weakness, loss of memory, &c.

Capt. Kennedy cured of a nervous complaint attended with very alarming symptoms of many years standing, occasioned by great exertions and fatigue.

Mr. P. Edwards cured of a nervous complaint accompanied with great trembling, weakness, debility and lowness of spirits, which reduced him so as not to be able to walk.

William Maxwell, Esq. cured of a nervous head-ache of fourteen years standing.

Lieut. Davis cured of a nervous complaint which had nearly deprived him of his sight.

Capt. Parker cured of a nervous complaint of six years standing, accompanied with great trembling and loss of memory.

Mr. William Hall cured of the ague and fever of 16 months standing.

Mr. Bissley's son cured of worms, which had reduced him so low as not to be able to walk.

Mr. Denham's two children cured of worms.

Mr. Hunter's child cured of worms.

Captain Allen cured of an intermittent fever of nine months standing.

The right hon. Earl of Brendenbale cured of a violent rheumatic pain in his hip, thigh and leg, of several years standing, which rendered him unable to walk.

The right hon. Baron Lenthey cured of the gout and rheumatism of two years standing.

Alderman Bydell cured of the gout in his feet after not being able to stir for six weeks.

The rev. dr. Hamilton cured of the rheumatism in his neck and shoulders, of six months standing, for which he could find no relief.

General Greenfield cured of a sprained ancle complicated with the rheumatism to a violent degree.

Mrs. Frielly cured of a rheumatic complaint of two years standing, accompanied with an inveterate scurvy that covered nearly the whole of her frame.

Mrs. Gordon cured of the palsy, from which she had entirely lost the use of her limbs.

Mr. George Baker cured of a shocking bruised leg and foot, from which he expected to have undergone amputation.

John Holt, Esq. cured of the gravel, which entirely deprived him of any rest.

Captain Wilson cured of a gleet of five years standing.

Mr. Baxter cured of a rheumatic complaint which had deprived him of the use of his limbs.

TAKE NOTICE.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
FAMILY MEDICINES,

Are put up in square flint glass bottles American manufactured, with these words impressed on the glass—Dr. Robertson's Family Medicine, prepared only by T. W. Dyott.

Each bottle of medicine has a pamphlet folded round it, and enclosed with a wrapper, sealed up with the proprietors' coat of arms, and a small label pasted on the outside cover, with these words printed, and signed with the proprietors' own hand writing:—*Observe that none are genuine without the signature of*

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

LIST OF AGENTS.

For the accommodation of the afflicted the following respectable agents are appointed, by the proprietor, for the sale of the above medicines.

Lancaster—*Dr.* Moore.
Pittsburgh.—J. P. & J. W. Skelton.
New-Brunswick.—Drake and Taylor.
New-York.—Jacob Schieffelin & Son, drug's.
Boston.—Ephraim Elliott, druggist.
Salem.—John Dabney, post-master.
Baltimore.—*Dr.* E. Ducatel, Market street; *Dr.* Love, Market space, and Messrs. Warner & Hanna, Market street.
Fell's Point.—Nathaniel Knight.
Georgetown.—Ninian Magruder, druggist.
Alexandria.—James Kennedy.
Norfolk.—Bonsal, Conrad & Co.
Petersburgh.—Somerville, Conrad & Co.
Charleston, S. C.—J. B. Dumoutet.

June 1, 1809.